

Divisibility

If there is no remainder, we say **division is exact**. For example,

$18 \div 9 = 2$, the remainder is 0.

$24 \div 4 = 6$, R 0.

$33 \div 11 = 3$, R 0.

We say: **18 is divisible by 9.**

24 is divisible by 4.

33 is divisible by 11.

If there *is* a remainder, we say **division is not exact**. For example,

$15 \div 4 = 3$, remainder 3.

$17 \div 7 = 2$, R 3.

$20 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$, R $\underline{\quad}$.

15 is NOT divisible by 4.

17 is not divisible by 7.

20 is not divisible by 3.

1. Follow the example and find if the following numbers are divisible by given numbers.

<p>a. Is 15 divisible by 5? Yes, because $15 \div 5 = 3$, R 0.</p>	<p>b. Is 22 divisible by 2? Yes/no, because</p>
<p>c. Is 17 divisible by 5? No, because $17 \div 5 = 3$, R 2. There is a remainder.</p>	<p>d. Is 14 divisible by 3? Yes/no, because</p>
<p>e. Is 24 divisible by 5? Yes/no, because</p>	<p>f. Is 30 divisible by 5? Yes/no, because</p>
<p>g. Is 17 divisible by 3?</p>	<p>h. Is 27 divisible by 3?</p>
<p>i. Is 14 divisible by 2?</p>	<p>j. Is 48 divisible by 12?</p>

2. If the division is exact, mark the remainder as 0.

$1 \div 3 = 0, R 1$	$10 \div 3 = _, R _$	$19 \div 3 = _, R _$	$28 \div 3 = _, R _$
$2 \div 3 = 0, R 2$	$11 \div 3 = _, R _$	$20 \div 3 = _, R _$	$29 \div 3 = _, R _$
$3 \div 3 = _, R _$	$12 \div 3 = _, R _$	$21 \div 3 = _, R _$	$30 \div 3 = _, R _$
$4 \div 3 = _, R _$	$13 \div 3 = _, R _$	$22 \div 3 = _, R _$	$31 \div 3 = _, R _$
$5 \div 3 = _, R _$	$14 \div 3 = _, R _$	$23 \div 3 = _, R _$	$32 \div 3 = _, R _$
$6 \div 3 = _, R _$	$15 \div 3 = _, R _$	$24 \div 3 = _, R _$	$33 \div 3 = _, R _$
$7 \div 3 = _, R _$	$16 \div 3 = _, R _$	$25 \div 3 = _, R _$	$34 \div 3 = _, R _$
$8 \div 3 = _, R _$	$17 \div 3 = _, R _$	$26 \div 3 = _, R _$	$35 \div 3 = _, R _$
$9 \div 3 = _, R _$	$18 \div 3 = _, R _$	$27 \div 3 = _, R _$	$36 \div 3 = _, R _$

Numbers that were divisible by 3: _____

Where have you seen that list before?

$31 \div 5 = _, R _$	$41 \div 5 = _, R _$	$51 \div 5 = _, R _$	$61 \div 5 = _, R _$
$32 \div 5 = _, R _$	$42 \div 5 = _, R _$	$52 \div 5 = _, R _$	$62 \div 5 = _, R _$
$33 \div 5 = _, R _$	$43 \div 5 = _, R _$	$53 \div 5 = _, R _$	$63 \div 5 = _, R _$
$34 \div 5 = _, R _$	$44 \div 5 = _, R _$	$54 \div 5 = _, R _$	$64 \div 5 = _, R _$
$35 \div 5 = _, R _$	$45 \div 5 = _, R _$	$55 \div 5 = _, R _$	$65 \div 5 = _, R _$
$36 \div 5 = _, R _$	$46 \div 5 = _, R _$	$56 \div 5 = _, R _$	$66 \div 5 = _, R _$
$37 \div 5 = _, R _$	$47 \div 5 = _, R _$	$57 \div 5 = _, R _$	$67 \div 5 = _, R _$
$38 \div 5 = _, R _$	$48 \div 5 = _, R _$	$58 \div 5 = _, R _$	$68 \div 5 = _, R _$
$39 \div 5 = _, R _$	$49 \div 5 = _, R _$	$59 \div 5 = _, R _$	$69 \div 5 = _, R _$
$40 \div 5 = _, R _$	$50 \div 5 = _, R _$	$60 \div 5 = _, R _$	$70 \div 5 = _, R _$

Numbers that were divisible by 5: _____

Where have you seen that list before?

3. a. Write a list of twelve different numbers that are divisible by 6.

b. Then write twelve different numbers that are NOT divisible by 6.

4. Divide by 10! Discuss with your teacher the patterns you notice.

$0 \div 10 = 0, R \underline{\quad}$	$10 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$20 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$30 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$
$1 \div 10 = 0, R \underline{1}$	$11 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$21 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$31 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$
$2 \div 10 = 0, R \underline{2}$	$12 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$22 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$32 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$
$3 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$13 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$23 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$33 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$
$4 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$14 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$24 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$34 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$
$5 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$15 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$25 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$35 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$
$6 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$16 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$26 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$36 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$
$7 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$17 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$27 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$37 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$
$8 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$18 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$28 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$38 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$
$9 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$19 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$29 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$	$39 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

Make a list of numbers less than 150 that are divisible by 10:

5. Did you notice the pattern of remainders in the previous exercise? Based on that you can easily solve these:

a.

$41 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

$56 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

$92 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

$60 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

b.

$77 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

$41 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

$80 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

$53 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

c.

$99 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

$100 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

$101 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$

$122 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}, R \underline{\quad}$